

*Journal section: Oral Surgery**doi:10.4317/medoral.14.e593**Publication Types: Research*

Treatment of chronic mandibular dislocations by eminectomy: Follow-up of 10 cases and literature review

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Vasconcelos BC, Porto GG, Neto JP, Vasconcelos CF. Treatment of chronic mandibular dislocations by eminectomy: Follow-up of 10 cases and literature review. Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2009 Nov 1;14 (11):e593-6.

<http://www.medicinaoral.com/medoralfree01/v14i11/medoralv14i11p593.pdf>

Article Number: 2554 <http://www.medicinaoral.com/>
© Medicina Oral S. L. C.I.F. B 96689336 - pISSN 1698-4447 - eISSN: 1698-6946
eMail: medicina@medicinaoral.com
Indexed in:
-SCI EXPANDED
-JOURNAL CITATION REPORTS
-Index Medicus / MEDLINE / PubMed
-EMBASE, Excerpta Medica
-SCOPUS
-Indice Médico Español

Received: 11/11/2008

Accepted: 20/05/2009

Abstract

Introduction: Temporomandibular joint (TMJ) dislocation is defined as an excessive forward movement of the condyle beyond the articular eminence, with complete separation of the articular surfaces and fixation in that position.

Objectives: To report ten cases treated by eminectomy for chronic mandibular dislocations, to evaluate the results of these surgeries and make a critical review of the literature.

Methods: The sample was obtained from the records of the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, University of Pernambuco and comprises cases submitted to chronic mandibular dislocation treatment by eminectomy between 2002 and 2007. Pre- and postoperative assessment included a thorough history and physical examination to determine the maximal mouth opening, presence of pain and sounds, frequency of luxations, recurrence rate and presence of facial nerve paralysis.

Results: The mean maximal mouth opening in the preoperative period was 48.4 ± 8.5 mm and in the postoperative period it was 41.3 ± 5.0 mm. No facial nerve paralysis or recurrence was observed.

Conclusion: The treatment of chronic mandibular dislocations by eminectomy was shown to be efficient in relationship to the postoperative maximal mouth opening, recurrence and articular function.

Key words: Temporomandibular joint disorders, surgery, joint instability.

Introduction

Temporomandibular joint (TMJ) dislocation is defined as an excessive forward movement of the condyle beyond the articular eminence with complete separation of the articular surfaces and fixation in that position (1,2). It is commonly associated with poor development of the articular fossa, laxity of the temporomandibular ligament or joint capsule and excessive activity of the lateral pterygoid and infrahyoid muscles due to drug use or disease (1,2).

A variety of therapeutic approaches designed to limit the forward excursion of the condylar head have been applied, such as intra-capsular injection of sclerosing solutions (3), lateral pterygoid myotomy (4), scarification of the temporalis tendon (5) and bone grafting augmentation or application of a well-designed alloplastic impediment with vitallium mesh or titanium plates (6). Another type of treatment is to reduce the eminence, thereby permitting free movement of the condyle (6,7). In this paper, 10 cases of chronic mandibular dislocation treated by eminectomy are reported. A descriptive statistical analysis is also presented, as well as a critical review of the literature.

Patients and Methods

A retrospective evaluation of 10 consecutively treated patients with chronic mandibular dislocations was conducted at the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, University of Pernambuco, Recife-PE, Brazil, between 2002 and 2007. The patients were treated by eminectomy.

The following criteria were used for inclusion in the study: patients with episodes of at least five dislocations per month; inability to perform jaw movements to smile, speak or eat; and failure of conservative treatment methods, such as orientation to self-limit jaw movements and the use of a chin cup.

Radiographic examination included panoramic radiographs and conventional tomography to determine the height of the articular eminence. Preoperative assessment included a thorough history and physical examination to determine the maximal mouth opening (MMO), age, sex, frequency and recurrence of the dislocations (1). The patients were pre- and postoperatively examined and classified according to the House and Brackmann (8) grading system in order to detect any signs of facial nerve paralysis or paresthesia. The period of recovery from any paralysis was also observed.

- Surgical procedures:

Exposure of the TMJ was done by the preauricular approach described under general anesthesia. After exposure and identification of the articular eminence, it was removed using a # 703 drill. The jaw movements were then checked for interference and any required adjustments made (Figure 1).

Results

The data of the patients treated by eminectomy according to age, sex, MMO, presence of pre- and postoperative pain and sounds, follow-up and frequency of luxations are shown in Table 1.

The mean age of the patients in this study was 31.4 years

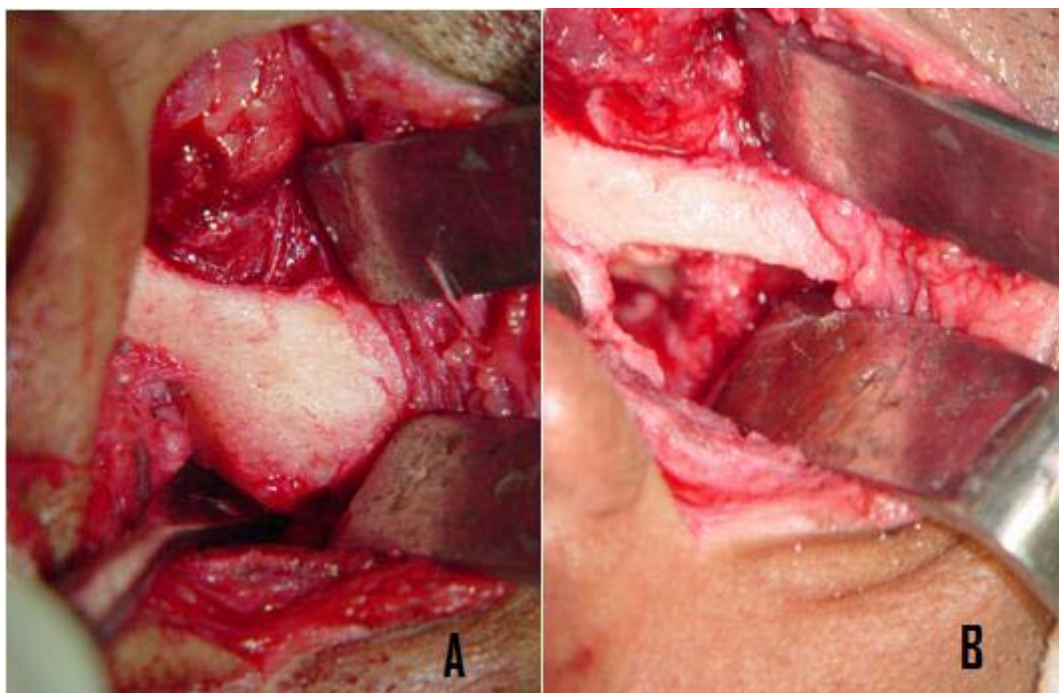


Fig. 1. a) Articular eminence; b) The removal of the articular eminence (eminectomy).

Table 1. Data of the patients treated by eminectomy according to age, sex, maximal mouth opening (MMO), presence of pre- and postoperative pain and sounds, follow-up and frequency of luxations.

N	Sex	Age	MMO – mm		PAIN		SOUND		Follow ¹	Luxa. ²
			Pre op.	Post	Pre op	Post	Pre op	Post		
1	M	24	53	46	No	No	No	No	63	2
2	F	24	52	47	Yes	No	No	No	62	40
3	M	40	47	45	No	No	No	Yes	62	3
4	M	27	55	45	No	No	Yes	No	61	3
5	F	24	51	44	No	Yes	No	No	53	28
6	F	22	50	41	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	38	14
7	F	52	61	32	No	No	Yes	No	17	21
8	M	29	30	36	No	No	No	No	5	21
9	F	27	43	40	Yes	No	No	No	10	7
10	F	45	42	37	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3	1

N: number; Pre op.: pre-operative; Post: post-operative; Follow: follow-up; Luxa.: luxation; M: male; F: female.

1. Follow-up in months.

2. Luxation frequency in months.

(range, 22-52 years). The mean duration of postoperative follow-up was 37.4 months (range, 2-63 months). There was a total of 20 eminectomies for the treatment of chronic mandibular dislocation in all 10 patients.

The mean pre- and postoperative MMOs were 48.4 ± 8.5 mm and 41.3 ± 5.0 mm, respectively.

There were sounds in the TMJ in four patients preoperatively, and two continued with this sign after surgery. In one patient with no preoperative sounds, crepitation was observed postoperatively.

Out of four patients that reported pain preoperatively, only one continued with this symptom. One patient, who did not report pain preoperatively, felt some pain in the postoperative period.

No nerve paralysis or recurrence of mandibular dislocation was observed in any patient.

Discussion

Surgery is often appropriate when dislocation is prolonged or recurrent (9). Numerous surgical procedures for habitual dislocation have been described in the literature based on creating a mechanical obstacle in the condylar path, such as positioning the disk anterior to the condyle, downfracturing of the zygomatic arch and fixation medial to the eminence or by the insertion of implants into the eminence (6,9). In addition, there are other modes of treatment that aim to restrict movement of the condyle such as the injection of sclerosing substances or even the induction of fibrosis in the tissues adjacent to the joint (6,10). Another type of treatment is to remove the mechanical obstacles in the condylar path; one such procedure is eminectomy, which was in-

troduced by Myrhaug in 1951 (1,7,10) and has been used with satisfactory results and efficacy according to the literature (11-16).

Each form of treatment has its own advantages and disadvantages. The placement of a titanium miniplate in the articular eminence aims to prevent hyperexcursion of the condyle, thereby avoiding its displacement. It has the advantage of being a reversible and less invasive method, but has the disadvantage of leading to a decrease in MMO (6,10). In addition to these disadvantages, there is also the possibility of the plate fracturing, requiring a further operation for removal of the device and choice of a new treatment.

The placement of an obstacle in the articular eminence may result in some degree of limitation of mouth opening. Removing the eminence may lead to hypermobility, which may cause a degeneration of the joint and an excessive mouth opening (9). This being so, it was to be expected that the mean preoperative MMO would be lower than the postoperative one. Nevertheless, the opposite was observed, which might be accounted for by the presence of fibrosis, due to the surgical procedure itself. In addition, the eminectomy associated with temporal fascia flap previously may determinate a steep (7).

The removal of the articular eminence, even when performed with rotary instruments may leave rugged areas that could lead to crepitation of the bone during the movement of mouth opening. This is the likely explanation for the presence of crepitation in the TMJ only postoperatively patient number 3.

The major complaint of patients is the condyle lock-

ing anterior to the eminence itself, because it leads to a stretching of articular components, causing pain. As a result, there is a complete remission of the symptomatology after treatment. No causal relationship was found for the pain reported by patient number 5 and the pain that failed to subside in patient number 10 was likely due to the patient's short postoperative follow-up.

Regardless of the surgical approach used to gain access to the TMJ, the final dissection places the facial nerve at risk for damage (17). A loss of function of the frontalis and orbicularis oculi muscles is always a possibility (18). The incidence of complications, such as injury of the facial nerve, is very low (18), with rates varying from 9 to 18% (19) and 1.5 to 32% (17), and any resulting lesion usually disappears within 6 months. Thus the right choice of technique for making the approach to the TMJ in this study was seen to have been made, since no facial nerve paralysis was observed in any of the cases. None of the patients had hemorrhage in the transoperative procedure.

Eminectomy was shown to be efficient in the treatment of chronic mandibular dislocations in relation to postoperative MMO, recurrence and articular function.

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